THE CREDIT MODILIER STORY.

ome Things that Citizen Train Illd when the

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir / Here

Dillon, a Director, had one-quarter of the

Tony Drexel declined to be Director when

buying the Ledger for Childs. I put in Augustus

Kountze, the banker, instead of Drexel who

later on, begged me with tears in his eyes to

The day before Dix and Cisco were chosen

offered Moses Taylor the Presidency of the

Union Pacific. Having no idea that I held the

power, he declined. I then offered it to A. A. Low. He, too, falled to take in G. F. T. So by

vote of \$190,000,000 out of \$220,000,000 m

ticket killed Ogden. Ask Tilden if I didn't run

the machine at that meeting of two hundred

At that time Jay Gould was buying 100 shares

whom I showed the list of Pacific directors

What astounding changes! I offered the

of stock through his Tioga County friend Bush,

that would be elected next day. And they were

Oakes Ames contract to Jay Cooke, Clews, Dun

can, Sherman, Belmont, Jerome, Garrison,

Vanderbilt, Stewart, Garrett, Morgan, William

of my acquaintance. They all declined. They

all said it was the wildest scheme ever at

tempted by man.
William H. Macy, of the Leather Manufac-

turers' Bank, whose son Sylvanus was my groomsman in 1851; William H. Guion, who

established his Liverpool house when I did

mine in 1850; Glidden & Williams, and Nick-

erson & Baker gave me my first Credit Mobi

ier checks-\$25,000 each. These men should

have monuments for their great judgment,

One special point I made in the act of Con-

gress was that the road should be built of

American iron. So should our ships be built

of American iron. Huntington offered me 2,000 shares Central

Pacific for my Congressional work. I didn't

consider it worth accepting. Its present value is

perhaps \$500,000. I gave Cyrus H. McCormick and Ben Holla-

day their \$100,000 interest in Credit Mobilier.

By the way, I worked on Durant in 1862-3 for

On the day when Thad Stevens and Garfield

in order to strike for more stamps for their Ring of forty Republicans—Washburn gave me

Who is in this great enterprise?" he asked.

way kings? No." Then, looking at me as I

sat in the gallery beside Durant and Hunting-

hands of such adventurers as George Francis Train and Samuel Hallett!" Loud applause

from the Radicals. Where is Washburn now

To show how little faith shrewd business men

had in my Pacific Railway scheme in 1864, let

me mention that my father-in-law, as trustee

for his daughter, sold \$12,000 Credit Mobilier

stock, which I gave her for a Christmas present,

for eighty cents on the dollar. The purchasers

I discovered then that our railway kings were

as small as our statesmen. Some of our men of

smallest brain are millionaires in Wall street,

Once under way, anybody can sign a check

After the first million, Topsey "grows." Com-

I hawked \$50,000,000 first mortgage bonds of

the Union Pacific all over Wall street to try to

ret capitalists to advance seventy per cent. on

The idea of putting rails over the

hem. No millionaire would touch such se

Rocky Mountains! Seth Hale was the only man bold enough to lend me \$50,000 on Union

Pacific three months' note, with these firs

mortgage bonds as collateral, at sixty. At the

same time I lent Melliss, financial editor of the

World, \$20,000 on telegraph stock to enable

Marble to buy World shares of Belmont and

In order to boom the bonds we paid Shattuck

\$25,000 salary to spend half a million in brib-

stamps enough to build the road. It was curi

ous to see how anxious the Republican journals

I saw Alley and the Boston set pay over \$30,-

tion to get control, and then saw them get the

Abraham Lincoln was offered \$100,000 to veto

BELLING THEIR SHIPS.

Reasons Given by a Member of an Old Firm for the Decline of American Shipping.

The old firm of Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

has recently sold a number of its vessels and

will shortly dispose of the others. The firm is

one of the oldest in the shipping business. Its

vessels plied between this port and London

principally, though sometimes craft were de-

spatched to the East Indies and on special voy-

ages. Since 1823 its ships have been conspicu-

ous in the American mercantile marine. Be-

fore the age of steamships its London "liners"

were noted for speed and were popular among

passengers. With the introduction of steam

the famous London and Liverpool ships by

degrees lost their cabin passenger business,

though up to 1861 they retained some traffic in

steerage passengers. After this had fallen

away, all that was left was the carrying of heavy

merchandise, produce, and cereals. A mem-

trade, though the firm will continue in business.

American shipping does not pay. The ships

we have sold, however, are pretty old, and had

we continued the London business they would

in the course of a short time have been replaced

by new vessels. They will probably be princi-

pally used in the transportation of petroleum

some are farming, some are scattered along the

coast in various occupations perfaining to the sea, and you might find a few in Sailors' Snug Harbor."

Diphtheria, Ventilation, and Retrenchment

licalth Board yesterday that of twenty one houses is spected by him in which diphthersa had occurred, th

plumbing of twenty was defective, and the dramage bad. The disease, though not directly due to these defects,

was, he thought, segravated by them. Dr. Janes reported that the Roosevell ferry bonts were fully as had by
centisted as had been described, although and express
would remedy the difficulty. The company was warned
to apply the remedy. The annual appropriation for the
fleath Department having been reduced from risks to
fill Department having been reduced from risks as
to \$110,000, the Board yesterday. Out down extensely
removing wight inspectors and three clocks.

The Battle in Contral Asia.

TEHRAAN, JAB. 4.—A letter received here from Genk Tepe rave that the Rassinus, in their last engagement with the Tekko-Turcomans, lost 3,033 men and a great quentity of rides and ammunition, and that the less of the Turcomans was slight. A small party of tory comans have entered byraan servinory. They lost life enter in an engagement with Persian troops.

Incendiary Fires in Liverpool.

TEHEBAN, Jan. 4 .- A letter received here from

Sanitary Inspector Morris reported to the

We are selling off our ships in the London

ber of the firm said yesterday:

000,000 in the front office as a bogus subscrip

money again at the back door.

that had been abusing us were to be seduced.

ing the press; and so we succeeded in getting

must have received \$200,000 in dividends.

And where am I?

pound interest does it.

This mammoth undertaking is in the

The capitalists of the land? No. The rail-

ried to kill the Union Pacific bill in Congress-

full credit for my share in the enterprise

ix months before I got him into the U. P.

enterprise, and faith in G. F. T.

make a place for him. It was too late.

offered him the chance. He was then busy

are some more solid facts about Credit Mobilier

and Union Pacific:

million capital.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1881.

Amusements To-Bay. Academy of Munic Unite Tom's Cable. Matthew Abbry's Park Theater - Yarlok's Love. Alberton Orem Matthew Booth's Theatre—Units Tem's Cabin. Matines Bijon Opera House—Olivets. Bunnell's Museum Bradway and 8th at. Daly's Thoutes—Needles and Pins Matines. Grand Opera Mouse—The Dealles, Matters. Marcely's 24th St. Theater—The Brook, Matines. ery's Nibto's Garden—Humpty Dumpty, Mallans or & Stal's Concept Hall—Origent, sen Square Theat or Hard Kirks. ole Temple—Mesmerica. Matines. Femocine: Minatrola—Brasiwsy and 19th s Standard Theatre-My Geraldins. Theater Comigue Maligas Guards Nomines, Matieus, Tony Paster's Theater—Variety. Thalin Theater—Grand Duckesse Thatis Theatre-Grand Duchesse. Union Square Theatre-The Santer's Daughter. Wallack's Theatre-Fract-Use Not. Window Theatre-To Bells. Mattree.

Garfield's Cabinet.

Now that Mr. BLAINE is virtually pro vided for by exile in the Department of State, the Secretaryship of the Treasury looms up as the most important place to be filled under the new administration. It is an open secret that this portfolio, which carries with it great patronage and vast power in regulating the public finances, is ardently desired by certain Republican lead-

All the indications justify the belief that the Treasury will be given to a Western man, and they point very strongly to JAMES F. WILSON of Iowa as the choice of Gen. GARFIELD and of those who are nearest in his confidence. Mr. Wilson belongs to a set of Republican politicians who contributed largely to the crushing defeat of the party In 1874. His name figures in OAKES AMES'S diary of the Credit Mobilier side by side with that of WILLIAM B. ALLISON, his intimate friend, now one of the Senators from Iowa. It also appears as a Government director of the Pacific railroads, acting as counsel for one of the corporations which he had to examine in that official capacity. While a member of the House, he uniformly voted for Ring legislation.

The country understands Gen. GARFIELD's connection with the Credit Mobilier jobbery and with the DE GOLYER contracts. There are some other transactions countly disagreeable, that must come to light. Mr. BLAINE'S affair with MULLIGAN, and the cause of that scandal, are not forgotten. They do not stand alone by any means. Half the truth was not revealed when that partial investigation was made.

Starting with a President, a Secretary of State, and a Secretary of the Treasury, all tainted with distrust, and all compromised with discreditable jobs, what sort of an administration is to be expected under such auspices? If the other five members of the Cabinet were the best that could be chosen. they would not redeem this association, nor would they attract that public respect and confidence without which no administration can hope to succeed.

At the very best, GARFIELD will go into the White House under a dark cloud of suspicion from his own political friends, who know very well that the Presidential election did not sponge out his bad record, nor remove the black stains from his reputation. If he had the moral principle and the courage to cut loose from old ties, and to make a new departure in earnest, there would have been a disposition to forget the past, and to welcome every token of wholesome change. But he is bound hand and foot to venal influences, to Rings, to jobbers in legislation, and to speculators. They will not let go their hold on him, and he will not break from them. Hence it is not difficult to predict what the outcome must be when an admin istration begins its career by inviting harsh criticism and by thrusting into the highest honors and responsibility men who have lost character before the public.

Audacity, activity in politics, plausible pretences, and sharp practice, will not in the long run stand in the place of honesty, fair dealing, upright conduct, and good faith. The temporary success of bad qualities only insures their exposure and their everthrow in the end.

The Rochefort Affair.

For some weeks the Paris press has been absorbed in watching or promoting the guarrel between ROCHEFORT and GAMBETTA. As the scope of the controversy has widened, it has covered a multitude of incidents in the public career and private life of the principal parties during the last ten years. But the contention hinges on two fundamental questions: Is M. GAMBETTA guilty of forgery and conspiracy, or is M. Roche-FORT chargeable with black ingratitude and brazen mendacity?

Ever since the return of ROCHEPORT from Switzerland, the columns of his newspaper, l'Intransigeant, had been filled with the most rancorous abuse of GAMBETTA. Inasmuch as these attacks were aimed at the personal character no less than the political conduct of the President of the Chamber of Deputies, the latter finally retaliated by accus-Ing his assailant of ingratitude for services of a peculiarly generous and important character. It was asserted by his organ the République Française, that at the time of ROCHEFORT'S trial by court martial for complicity in the excesses of the Commune and at the request of the accused, GAM-BETTA had successfully interfered to save him from the death penalty. To the state ment first made in this form, ROCHEFORT Interposed a square denial, declaring that he had never requested any service of the kind, and that no such service was ever rendered in his behalf.

Thereupon the République Française published a letter purporting to have been written to GAMBETTA by ROCHEFORT pending the latter's trial, in which the ex-dieta tor is implored to use his influence with THIERS to secure a commutation of the penalty to which ROCHEFORT would other wise inevitably be exposed at the hands of the council of war. This document, if its authenticity were admitted, would seriously damage ROCHEFORT in the eyes of his Communist fellow exiles, and of the so-called non-compromisers generally, because in it he disayows any share in the proceedings of the Paris revolution in March and April. 1871, and protests an utter want of sympathy with the party whose advocate he has lately professed to be. The first step taken by the editor of the Intransipeant was to poldly repudiate the authorship of any such letter. The exhibition, however, of the manuscript by the director of the République Française to a number of persons familiar with ROCHEFORT's handwriting rendered it impossible to persist in this system of defence. Accordingly ROCHEFORT changed his ground and admitted the writing, but denied the sending of the petition. His story is that at the dictation of his counsel, the late M. Jony, he did in fact indite the letter, but on second thought notified his lawyer not to deliver it.

Why, then, it may be asked did he not de
when the next Senate assembles, and he and impector's salary was fixed at \$1,000 a year, and that of the other inspectors at \$800. The janitor was dismissed and the office abolished. The pay of a number of the cierks was cut down. in fact indite the letter, but on second

CONKLING In the SUMNER case be applied to himself when the Senate convenes, and will he be thereby excluded from the Chairman nine years? ROCHEFORT'S theory is that ship of this committee? Will Mr. CONKthe compromising epistle was discovered among the papers of the deceased advocate, LING himself stand by his own rule?

The Governor's Message.

We print Gov. Cornell's annual message entire. It will be found in another part of

to-day's paper.

mand the return of the paper, either at the

time or at some subsequent date in the next

and turned over to GAMBETTA, who, by pub-

in 1871, substantially uttered a forged docu-

ment. According to M. ROCHEPORT, the ac-

quisition and circulation of a letter so well

calculated to impeach his private character

and ruln his political influence are the re-

sults of a conspiracy, to which the brother

of the deceased lawyer has been a party

He demands the production of the

envelope, which, he says, ought to

bear the stamp of the wardens of the

jail; forgetting apparently that according

to his own account the letter was not for-

warded by mail, but placed in the hands of

his counsel, who, in a case of life and death,

might not unnaturally omit to exhibit it to

the prison authorities. We may add that

since the controversy began, the delivery of

the lette in due course has been vouched

within six months, have heard the whole

indisputable that the prosecution of Roche-

PORT before the council of war confined it-

self to such minor charges as would not in-

volve the penalty of death, whereas many

of his companions, generally supposed to be

less guilty, were less considerately treated.

It was just this extenuation of the charge

which, according to GAMBETTA, was secured

through the influence of THIERS; a commu-

tation of the death penalty, once imposed,

We may now leave the famous letter, and

cass to the second alleged instance of

ROCHEFORT'S Ingratitude. Here, again, the

editor of the Intransigeant seems to have

seen a little hasty in the choice of his de-

fensive tactics. The Republique Française

had stated that the \$5,000 forwarded in 1874

by cable to ROCHEFORT and the companions

of his escape from New Caledonia were the

proceeds of a subscription started by GAM-

BETTA. To this the Intransigeant rejoined

on Dec. 15 that "neither M. ROCHEFORT nor

his comrades have over known that the

money was turnished by several subscribers,

but have always supposed themselves ex-

clusively indebted to M. EDMOND ADAM."

Within forty-eight hours, however, it

turned out that the other fugitives from

New Caledonia were inclined to tell a dif-

Intransigeant affirmed that "EDMOND ADAM

never concealed from us the fact that he

had made up the necessary sum by apply-

ing to his friends." ROCHEFORT insists,

however, that no persons were specified,

and that, during the six years which have

elapsed, he never had the curiosity to ask

for the names of his benefactors or re-

ceived so much as a hint that GAMBETTA was

the chief of them. But a letter has since been

published by PASCHAL GROUSSET, who ac-

companied Rochefort in his escape to

Sydney, from which it seems that he knew

as early as March, 1875, that the funds

forwarded were the fruit of a subscription

organized by GAMBETTA, and that since his

return to Paris all the details of the affair

have been made familiar to him. It is

curious, to say the least, that GROUSSET

should know so much and that ROCHEFORT.

the principal beneficiary, who telegraphed

for the money, who received it, and who

after his return to Europe had repeated

interviews with the forwarder, M. ADAM.

This is the kernel of the ROCHEFORT case,

which has made and is still making so

much noise in Paris. We spare our readers

any reference to the vituperative epithets

which rattle like hot shot back and forth

between the combatants. American news-

papers seldom open their columns to the

outpour of such billingsgate as of late has

made a cesspool of the Parisian press. But

from the outlines we have traced of charge

and counter-charge any sensible person will

be able to judge for himself how far M. ROCHEPORT has benefited by the controversy

he provoked, and how much GAMBETTA has

Hoyt on the Prevention of Crime.

The Ring Governor of Pennsylvania sent

his message yesterday to the Legislature.

He reminds his fellow citizens that " Penn

sylvania has, in many respects, realized the

best human anticipations of an ideal republic." At the same time he finds it neces-

sary to devote nearly half his message to a

discussion of the best methods of diminish

ing the enormous amount of crime within

Gov. Horr's theory seems to be that great

atitude should be allowed to authorities in

preferring reformatory to punitive meas-

ures. "It is not sentimentalism." says the

Ring Governor, " but sound policy and con-

formity to the ordinary motives of human

conduct, which keeps a prisoner out of the

fixed classification with hardened criminals,

f possible; which gives him hope, a chance

It was on this principle, we suppose, that

Mr. Hoyr made haste to pardon the con-

victed criminal WILLIAM H. KEMBLE before

he got into the penitentiary. He was anx-

ious to keep KEMBLE out of fixed classifica-

tion with jailbirds, and to give him a

chance for the recovery of social influence.

That may all be very well; but the inter-

ests of the community are larger than the

interests of the individual prisoner, and the

community's interests often require that

the adroit rascal shall be locked up, even

at the sacrifice of his social influence and

No. Mr. HOYT; you are altogether too

tender hearted to be Chief Magistrate of an

deal republic. The best human anticipa-

tions will never be realized in Pennsylvania

so long as its Governors are too solicitous

or the social influence and self-respect of

Mr. Conkling and Mr. Blaine.

Near the close of Gen. Grant's first term

Mr. SUMNER was displaced from the Chair-

manship of the Committee on Foreign Re-

lations in the Senate for the reason that he

was not on speaking terms with Hamilton

FISH, the Secretary of State. The Republi-

cans in the Senate labored to justify their

conduct because of the great inconvenience

of having at the head of that committee a

gentleman who held no intercourse with the

member of the Cabinet in charge of our for

eign affairs. Mr. CONKLING, it will be recol

lected, vindicated his voto against Mr. Sum-

With the aid of DAVID DAVIS, or some

body else, the Republicans boast that they

will be able to make up the committees o

the next Senate to suit themselves. In that

event an embarrassing question is sure to

arise. Mr. HAMLIN, who now stands as the

first Republican on the Committee on

Foreign Relations, will then be out of the

senate. Mr. Conkling comes next on this

committee, and, according to all the prece-

But Mr. BLAINE will be Secretary of State

dents, he should be its Chairman.

for the recovery of social influence, and the

means of cultivating self-respect."

to fear from such antagonists.

the State's borders.

self-respect.

its convicted criminals.

NER on this ground.

should know so little.

peing out of the question.

for by a number of reputable witnesses, who

lishing it and professing to have received it

It is a good message. Its suggestions are practical, wise, and generally in the direction of economy and honest administration. Mr. CORNELL makes a better Governor than was expected by all those who voted

against him and by many of those who voted for him. There is no nonsense about his message.

By way of a recommendation from his present employer's, to take to his next place, Mr. Carl Schuzz has got some of the Indians whom he has been lionizing at Washington to say that he is the best friend they ever had. The money laid out in treating them will thereore be considered as well invested.

There is a faint flavor of humor in Gov. story told by M. ALBERT JOLY. It is also Connent's suggestion that it will be well for our Albany law makers to ascertain the chance of the new Capitol's tumbling in upon them.

> It is affirmed that ex-Salesman James Mc CORMICE of Brooklyn and the Thirteenth Regiment did not go to drills because he could not get away from the store in which he was employed; that he was fined for being absent; that, not having money enough to pay his fines, he was locked up in fail; that he is there now; that he has lost his place; and that his wife and children are in a fair way to starve unless relieved by charity. If this account of the matter is correct, the imprisonment of McCormick will strike most persons as a mistake.

> Unfortunately Gov. CORNELL does not us he language of exaggeration when he says that the actual condition of many of the county inils and poorhouses is "a reproach to the fair fam of the State." Cannot something be done this winter toward wiping off this reproach?

It is now said that the Russians lost 3,000 men and many arms at Geok-Tepe. This would imply a defeat as decisive and as costly as that which the Russians suffered at the hands of these same Tekke-Turcomans at Geok-Tepe a year ago. At that time it was given out that the Russian disasters were due to the incompetence of the commanding officers; their Generals with his Balkan laurels fresh ferent story, and accordingly, on Dec. 17, the upon him, has been quite as effectually repulsed in the same region, that excuse will per haps hardly be repeated.

> The recommendation of Gov. CORNELL to still further reduce the numbers of the National Guard is sound. There are now several organ zations which have little more than a nomina existence, or are at least too weak to be thor oughly efficient. Consolidation will benefit them and the National Guard as a whole.

In the bargaining which has been going on at Washington during the bolidays for a right of railroad way through the Sloux reser vations the Indians have shown a degree of sivilization worthy of whites. That is, they began with a round price of seven million dolars, and dropped to a much less sum, computed at \$110 a mile along the route, with a fixed sum per acre for stations. They took, in fact, what they could get. It should be said, however that these sons of the forests have a somewhat misty notion of what seven million dollars means; and that half-breeds, squaw men, interpreters, traders, and other hangers-on apt to drive their bargains for them.

The appointment of New York instead of West Point as a place for the trial of WHITTAKER There is no doubt that he has now all the advantages be can fairly ask in the nature, composition, and location of the court.

All the Dutchmen in South Africa are now n sympathy or in open league with the Boers of the Transvaal. With those of the Orange Free State joining the insurrection, the line o operations of the colonial forces is threatened and the British military problem becomes more

Already a comic element has been added to the Land League trial by the confessions of a sub-constable who had sought to act the part of reporter. Anything approaching humor is apt of a man.

George Francis Train. to be seized on in a trial of grim earnestness as a relief for the overwrought feelings and anxieties of the listeners.

Those Kansas sleigh makers who consulted VENNOR and Tick, last autumn, on the chances of snow are no doubt zesious disciples of the weather prophets by this time. Whatover may have been the supply of sleighs they made up on the strength of the predictions. they probably have locked up no useless capital in their stock this winter.

VIGNAUX the victorious finds it as hard to get rid of Slosson the slashing as though his American rival were some old man of the sea. The persistent New York player was defeated again and again before he won the championship here, and it now looks as though he proposed to take up his abode in Paris until he vorries a new match and a victory out of VIGNAUX.

The people who have settled it in their own minds that 1881 is going to be a terrible year will probably extract a certain gloomy satisfaction from the news that famine is now destroying Russia.

A few years ago we celebrated the hundredth anniversary of a Declaration of Independence, every signer of which made himself liable to all the pains and penalties prescribed by British law for the crime of high treason. Had events turned out differently, it is entirely probable that Washington, the Adamses, Hancock, and a score of lesser patriots whose names are now in everlasting honor would have ended their days on the scaffold.

pally used in the transportation of petroleum or heavy goods. Steam is the principal cause of the decilie of American shipping, as well as that of other countries, though some, like the Norwegians, can still use sailing vessels and make a living profit. English steamers are now carrying grain and heavy cargoes at cheaper raies than American sailing vessels can."

The ships sold by Grinnell, Minturn & Co. are well known in the trade. They are the Liverpool, 1.364 tons, built in 1843; Sir Robert Poel, 956 tons, built in 1846; Plymouth Rock, 1.127 tons, built in 1849; Constantine, 1,281 tons, built in 1850; All these vessels were built in this country. The Sir Robert Peel by Westervelt & Mackey, the Liverpool by Brown & Bell, all well-known New York shipbuilders thirty years or more ago. The Constantine and Stetson were built in Maine and the Plymouth Rock in Boston.

What becomes of all the old American ship captaines" one of the veterans was asked.

Well, we're not immortal, and I guess there's only a few of us left," said the. "Some are dead, some are farming, some are scattered along the coast in various occurs and the proposed. Perhaps a hundred years hence, the Governent and people of the United States will recoive an invitation to join the freedom-loving Boers of South Africa in celebrating the centennial anniversary of another Declaration of Independence

Xesterday's Fatal Fire.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In such a horrible calamity as that of to-day (the fire in Madison street), immediate action should be taken by our tardy authorities in discovering the guilty cause of it. the million and a quarter people of this city have placed in trust to see that their lives shall be protected from just such evils. I therefore address these few lines to the public in hope that a sufficient sum of money may imme diately be raised for the purpose of, as far as possible afteriating the suffering of those who were wounded by fire, and those who were deprived of parents, children, or relatives, and also for the purpose of proscenting the guilty flend or flends who were the cause of the same. I therefore ask the public to confer with me. All that w. equire is the cooperation of a few business men to make success worthy of such an object. Barrox N. Leve. 236 Grand Street, Jan 4.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In the of that charity which God will reward, will you, wh the columns of your journal, appeal to the gener ity of the citizens of the metropolis for the assistance needed to allay the bitter destination of these surviving the territies calamity through which they have lost not only their temporal possessions, but those who were nost precious to them.
I am sure that any contributions sent to the Rev. John I Assan, 23 bitter street, will be institutily and indi-tionally applied. You're very truly. Thowas F. Grapy. 25 Maurison street, Jan. 4.

Retrenchment by the Excise Board. The Excise Board yesterday removed Oliver

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 4.-The Liverpool Courier says that the timber in the Carriers Dock at Liverpool, and also that in a private timber yard, was madiciously H. Kingsland, chief inspector, who is a Republican, and appointed P. J. Carty, an Irving Hall Democrat, in his set on fire by means of petroleum last night, but the flames were extinguished with the greatest case in both instances. There was also a slight accidental fire on board the British steamer Manaschusetts, which arrived here from Boston last week. She was not damaged.

BLAINE TAKES THE STATE DEPART-

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 .- All the rumors conecting Mr. Blaine's name with Gen. Garfield's Cabinet may be summed up in the simple statement that the Senator from Maine was recently invited to select his own place in the new rack-laying contract with Gen, Casement. Administration, and that he has chosen the De partment of State. Unless something unexpected happens he will be Secretary of State after the 4th of March. It is very certain that neither Mr. Conkling nor the particular friends his intended appointment.

Mr. Blaine makes a great mistake in accept ing this place, for which he is not fitted by training or by taste. Personally, he will b agreeable to the diplomatic body and to all with whom he may be brought into official intercourse, because his genial nature, his easy manners, and his freedom from assumption cannot fail to make a favorable impression

Outside of politics and of the current litera ure of the day, Mr. Blaine is not a student, and he is far from being a well-informed man. In he Senate he is regarded as a decided fall when compared with the leaders on either side. His opinions have no weight, because they are too often uttered without any real knowledge of the constitutional and the legal questions which he has rushly attempted to discuss with maste 3. Astor, and half a hundred other capitalists minds, only to find himself floundering in the slough of despond.

The sphere in which he figured to most advantage was the House of Representatives, where, as a dashing and daring debater, he played a part for which his ardent temperament seculiarly fitted him, while his knowledge of source were aids that few commanded. Though n no large sense a statesman capable of devising great measures or of organizing a public policy, Mr. Blaine was for twelve years a conspicuous figure in the House, and an influential eader in his party. The young Bepublicans regarded him as their chief, and in 1876 he was nearly nominated for President at the Cincinnati Convention.

With his ambition and associations, Mr. Blaine blundered seriously when he left the House, where his career had been made, and where, as a leader of his own party, or in oppo-

House, where his career had been made, and where, as a leader of his own party, or in opposition, he overshadowed competition, and had the ear of the country every day that Congress met. He must realize that blunder himself, in the subordinate part which he is obliged to play in the Senate, where conventional usage relegates him to a back seat, and where he feels that his natural gifts are not adapted to shine. His retirement from the Senate will, perhaps, relieve the jealousies and discontent which have disturbed the Republican party of late years in Maine. Instead of a struggle over one Senatorial vacancy, there will be two seats to fill and two interests to satisfy. Hale and Frye can both be provided for, without a bitter rivally, and a contest that might have left many heartburnings behind it.

Mr. Conkling, perhaps, may be prepared for the transfer of Mr. Bialne from the Senate to the Cabinet, and, as a politician, will doubtless adapt himself to that change without any demonstration. He has had no personal relations with Mr. Evarts during the last four years, and it will not be difficult to continue the non-intercourse which has thus grown into a habit.

Gen. Grant, who has become exacting and extremely intolerant of contradiction, will take Mr. Blaine's appointment in bad temper. He makes no concealment of heatility to the Senator, and has gone out of the way to disparage him publicly and most offensively. The only reason for this senity is the belief that Mr. Blaine was the means of defeating the third term at Chicago. Gen. Grant made a special request of Hayes to retain his brother-in-law. Cramer, Minister at Copenhagen; his bloggrapher, Badeau, Consul at London; and some other friends. He has not the bad habit of quarrelling with the bread and butter of himself, of his family, or of hits kindred. Therefore he may conclude to ascept the inevitable, and to be on amicable lerms with a Secretary of State who would have it in his power to make these personal pets very uncomfortable.

FOR HALF A MILLION.

The Failure of the Chemical and Otl Mouse o Fowler, Crampton & Co.

The failure of Fowler, Crampton & Co. importers of chemicals and crushers of linseed oil at 142 Front street, yesterday, was a great surprise to the trade. The house had been ostablished over fifty years, had an excellent reputation and credit, and was supposed to be worth upward of \$350,000. The failure is ascribed to unsuccessful ventures and general depreciation. Of late the principal business o the house has been in importing East India been going against the goods for the past six months. The firm's dealings in oplum have been, it is said, very large, although they were not in the ring. The amount they are interested in is placed at 100 cases, valued at over \$75,000, but it is believed that this has already been disposed of in such a way that it will not be thrown upon the market. The quotations for opium closed yesterday without change. The firm owned the Nasau Linseed Oil Mills, and their works at 55 to 61 Furman street, Brookin, were destroyed by fire on May 23, 1879. The fire was regarded in the trade as an advantage to them at the time, as they bought heavily of oil to supply their trade, and prices advanced materially after their stocking up. But it is said that they loat as heavily when prices declined later. They rebuilt the burned works, but gave up cruebing, and also got out of other branches of the oil business about six months ago. With a view of extending their business, they purchased twenty-four acres of land at Bay Ridge for new oil works, but beyond laying out the ground no work was accomplished.

The amount of the liabilities is not definitely known, but it is estimated that they will be about \$500,000, part of which is due to banks for advances to the trade for merchandise and on notes. The amount of paper out is said by the firm to be not large. No estimate is given of the value of the assets. They consist of real estate, merchandise (some of which is hypothecated for advances), bills receivable, and open accounts. The members of the firm, Frederick R, Fewier, William C. Powler, and Mahlon B. Crampton, made an assignment yesterday to Alfred M, Lowis, their cashier, giving preferences to Campbell & Thayer, Zophar Mills, Thos. T. Buckley, and Platt & Woodward. The last mentioned preference is for \$10,000. The other amounts are not stated; they are for borrowed money.

The house was established by H. M. Schieffelin, Frederick R. Fowler heaven assigned. ested in is placed at 100 cases, valued at over \$75,000, but it is believed that this has already

amounts are not stated; they are for borrowed money.

The house was established by H. M. Schieffeiln. Frederick R. Fowler became associated with him forty-flev years ago under the strie of Schieffeiln & Fowler. W. C. Fowler started in business on his own account in Philadelphia in the soda ash trade in 1846, and two years later he was made a partner in the firm of Baker. Fowler & Co., in the glass business. He withdrew in 1852, came to New York, and became a member of the firm of Schieffelin & Fowler. In 1867 the present style of the firm, Fowler, Crampton & Co., was adouted. They were credited with \$500,000 in 1876, but their means have been gradually reduced in the trade estimates to \$550,000. At one time they were the heaviest importers of soda ash in the country, and they also owned the Nassau Flint Glass Works from 1867 to 1872. W. C. Fowler was President of the Long Island Bank of Brooklyn for a number of years, but resigned Jan. 1, 1879. Mr. Crampton has for a number of years been suing Hudson Country. N. J., for \$175,000, claimed to be due him for the purchase of lands to build the court house.

William A. Lighthall's Death.

William A. Lighthall, an inventor, and the ddest marine engineer in the United States, died at his residence, 14 Herkimer street, Brooklyn, yesterday. Ho residence, 14 Herkimer street, Brooklyn, yesterday. He was born in Aibany Sept. 16, 1805. He was at one time the engineer of the first Hudson River stramboat, the Clermont. He built the steamboat the Rip Van Winkle, assisted by capitalistaln Albany and Trey, and furnished her with engines of the Riseian Fracts basechake. He was chief engineer for several steambler lines, and from 1846 to 1852 was impacture themeral of Regimboats and Builter in California. In 1854 he became constructing engineer to Commodors Vanderbilts service, and designed and built the engines for the steambly Vanderbilt. About 1857 he threatful the surface constructed returns to North Richest and Richest Ric

Beath of Charles T. Bunting.

Charles T. Bunting of the firm of E.G. Biaksice & Co., iron merchants, at 30 Centre street, died on Monday evening at his home, 216 East Twelfth street, in Mondary evening at his home, 216 East Twelfth street, in his 77th year. Mr. Bunting was a native of Philadelphia, He moved to New York while a roung man, where he led an active besiness life for one-half a century. He was, prior to feeb, a contracting builder, and he erected the Bowers Savings Bank and other well-known structures in the lower portion of the city. For fifteen years he find been a member of the trou firm in which he was all interested at the time of his death. He was a member of the Society of Francis. He leaves a wife and three danghiers. The fineral will take place from his home to morrow afternous at 3 o'clock.

A Very Good Thing. From the Springfield Republic

What the cod is to the Newfoundland banks the red snapper seems to be to the duff of Mekkin, where its feeding grounds extend over 700 miles. This fish, which is a highly-prized luxury in the markets of New Oreans, is found in counties my riads at all wasons at a depth of from 50 to 60 feet of water, and is caught with lines having a number of heaks, windlasses being frequently used to hauf the loaded lines on board the dishing amacks. There the fish are kept in wells, a small incisson being made before the gills to let out the air accuminated in their passage from the depth of water at which they are caught, and which would otherwise keep them alload.

NATIONAL GUARD TROUBLES.

ition from General Hendquarters Much excitement exists in the National Guard in consequence of recent orders from general headquarters at Albany disbanding one company of the Seventy-first and transferring the members to another company. The trouble aross from the fact that the Seventy-

first had recruited a new company in order to make up a maximum number of ten, which constitutes the full strength of National Guard regiments, though in the regular army infantry regiments have twelve companies. The infer nce has generally been drawn from the action at general headquarters that the National Guard is to be still further reduced, and that the rumor that it will be brought down from 20,000 to 12,000 men has a foundation in fact. The disbandment of the Second Brigade after Col. Byder of the Ninth had been elected Brigadier-General, together with the disbandment of an entire division and several minor organzations since, has added to the belief that there

is truth in the report.

Begiments in the National Guard are entitled have ten companies. The Seventh Ninth. Sixty-ninth, and other organizations in the First and Second Divisions have that number The Seventy-first in 1876 had Company A, for merly the famous Light Guard, disbanded in consequence of dissensions in its ranks. Recently Liout. Townsend, a relative of the present Adjutant-General, Sergeant Miles, and others interested themselves in the formation of a new Company A. Over fifty men were mustered in under the old form and the papers forwarded through the proper channels to general headquarters at Albiny. The papers were returned as informal. Next a letter was received at regimental from general headquarters stating that there was no objection to the formation of a new company. Later another document was received stating that no new organizations would be received. Col. Yose was in a dileman for a while. He did not want to lose the services of over fifty good men and true, and yet he saw no way out of the difficulty. General headquarters was also anxious to enlist the men without increasing the company organizations, and also without expense to the State. Under the old law or form these men would be entitled to \$19 each from the State. As Col. Yose was anxious to obtain them, a compromise was arrived at after visits to Albany falied to bring about the desired result. Last week the Commander-in-Chief issued an order directing the transfer to Company E. Company E. on the competion of such transfer, was ordered to be designated as Company F. of some thirty enlisted men of Company E. Company E. on the company E. especially among the non-commissioned officers, who were all reduced to the ranks. There were no commissioned officers, the company being under command of a licutenant detailed. This arrangement saved the State the \$19 a man, but, to the general disappointment of the regiment, prevented the formation of the ten companies to which the Seventy-first is entitled. Capt. Mills. Mills will be the commissioned officers it has even to the victims is a question much discussed in military circles. It is thought by many that the First and Second Divisions will be consolidated into one, giving the First Division two brigades of four regiments of the Second Division. consequence of dissensions in its ranks. Recently Lieut. Townsend, a relative of the pre-

WARLIKE FRELING IN GREECE. Phirty-two Thousand Reserves and the Na-

ATHENS, Jan. 4 .- The Ministers of the powers here have interviewed Premier Counoundouros in regard to arbitration of the Greek question. The British Minister informed the Premier that England had agreed to arbitration. The Promier replied that ions of the Berlin Conference. The warlike sentiment continues to predominate. two thousand reserves and all the Nationa Guards between the ages of 30 and 40 years will

Guards between the ages of 30 and 40 years will soon be called out.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 4.—The recommendation of the Ambassadors to the Porte relative to arbitration was collective, but the Porte persists in adhering to the line of frontier sketched in its note of the 3d of October last; that is, a line running north of Volo and south of Larissas, Metzova, and Janina, and terminating at the mouth of the River Arts.

The foreign Ambassadors have refused to so.

the mouth of the River Arta.

The foreign Ambassadors have refused to accede to the proposal of M. Tissot, the French representative, to send a collective note to the Porte in favor of arbitration, but have individually urged arbitration.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The Rev Mr. Kimball volunteers information as to how a mar can live on a dollar a week. We, as workingmen, feel very thankful to him and to Mr. Beecher for the interest they have taken in finding out how little a man can live on and still have strength snough to work. But I have not as yet seen one of our reverend advisers come forward and volunteer information that would as-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: "B. S." of Ocean County, N. J., says he is curious to learn to which of the six tribes the Logan of Jeffersen belonged. Logan was a Mingo chief. He was born in the valley of Shamokin, Pa., in 1742. His father, Skikillimus, was a Cayuga chief, converted to the Christian faith. He named his sun after the Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania, rir James Logan. It is not certainly known, but it is supposed that he was beptized with that name. He had no descendants. His father, brother, sister, and two other relatives were inhumanty murdered in 1776 by a party of soldiers under Cant Daniel Greathouse, while on their way to the West. They were camping mear the motive of the theory of the canter of the control of the control of the canter of the

The United States Secret Service detective known as Thomas W. Slater, but who proves to be John Sigerson, the brother of Michael II. Sigerson and of Miss Mary Sigerson, who was shot and killed by Andrew J. Gillen at her home in Lewis street some time ago, has recovered from the dangerous stabbing which he re-caived recently at the hands of Andrew Yates, the al-leged counterfeiter of Brooklyn. Sigerson was stabled three times in the neck with a penkulis by Yates as be and snother secret service officer were attempting to force Yates to sit for his photograph. At the time it was thought that Detective Sigerson would die, and his brother officers gave him the name of Slater, so that his wife, who was ill at her home in Cannon street, much not near of his condition. Not until his discharge from the Long Island College Hospital and his return to his tione was his wife told of his narrow escape from death. recovered from the dangerous stabbing which he re-

Steighing. Jingle, Jingle, single! 'Tis the feast of Love Crystal snow below us, Crystal stars above.

Like a globe of silver leams the white faced moon. Off-repeated tune

Jingle, Jingle, jingle! Hearts and checks aglow! Steel-encompassed runners Cuiting through the snow

Jingle, jingle, jingle! See the vapor rise From our steeds, like incense From a sacrifice Jingle, jingle, jingle !

Jingle everywhere Hear the liquid laughter Pouring on the air. Jingle, lingle, lingle!

Hear the merry voices Greet us on the track! Jingle, jingle, jingle!

Through the fresty night, To prevent her falling I must clasp her tight?

Jingle, jingle, lingle! And the sound impels Thoughts as sweet as twilight Of our wedding bells.

Jingle, jingle, lingle! Heaven speed the day! May we glide into it Smoothly as our skigh!

Jingle, lingle, lingle! Jingle everywhere! Eweetest sound the sleigh bells Ringing for a pair

to mucous surfaces of the bronchia are sore or Dr. Javne's Expectorant will afford prompt or breaking up a cold, or subduing a cough, you in it a certain remedy.—Adv.

THE SUN BRIGHTLY SHINING.

How it Thaws the Prozen Regions of the

Pribms, Farwould, N. A.-For unseifish, uncompromising syotion to the interests of the people as opposed to the machinations of unscrupulous politicians or me lists, there is no paper that we know of that can compare with Tax Sun. Its independence and fearlessness are only equalled by its truthfulness and impartiality.

How It Warms the Rock-Ribbed Mills of Intellectual New England

Herald, Island Pond, VL -Tan Sun is a paper distinguished or its spicy editorials and independ Republican, Machine, Me.-With THE SUR, a person need Reproduction, Michael, M.—Willi Fig. Sur, a person need not be in ignorance of what is going on in the world.
Sim. Designors, Com.—We advise everybody in Bridge-port to subscribe at once for our great big New York pamesake, Tan Sun.
Times and News, Wissied, Conn.—The Sun is constancy it-

elf in the denunciation of fraud, hypocriar, and shame of whatever party of faith and as a newspaper it is a daily epitome of the world's doings.

Heroki, Holyobs, Mass.—The brightest and best of New York's great dailies. Its editorials have the fearless. vigor of Greeley, Raymond, Bennett, and Bowles, the our great American journalists of the past, boiled in

How It Warms the Cotton and Tobacco Finles Express, Kansus City, Mo .- THE SUN IS the ablest paper in

the country.

Banner, Warrenton, Mo,—The Sun is one of the newsless and very best of papers.

Record, Centreelle, Mt.—Tru Sun is one of the best Demo-

cratic paper in the country.

Guarde, Petersburgh, W. Va.—Tun Sun is undoubtedly one

of the best papers in the United States.
Puring Curthage, Ho.—This sup is the ablest newspaper on the American continent at this time.

Jeffersmian, Philippi, W. Va.—Any one who desires a first-class New York daily or weekly should patronize Tus

Advertiser, Greenville, S. C.—One of the greatest papers sublished in America. It furnishes the most naws in the least space of any paper printed.

least space of any paper printed.

Advance, Montgomery, Ala.—The Sur is the ablest and cheapest of Democratic newspapers. It has battled long and manfully in the people's cause.

Leader, Vandalis. Ma.—We have been a close reader of

THE SUN for seven years, and unhesitatingly prono it the newelest, most convenient, and best written paper in the United States, and withal the most entertaining interesting, and instructive.

How Thoroughly it Warms the Broad Prat-Independent, Coales, Ind.-Tun Sun stands in the fore

rent of American journals. Beruit Admente, Stilen. III.—We regard Tun Sun as the best edited paper in the East.

Herald, Nebun, Neb.—Tus Sun is outspoken and independent, containing all the news.

Independent, Des Moines, Inco.—Dana's is the only Suz.

Independent, Des Romes, Dong.—Dank's is the only Sgz.
It is the best nowspaper in America.

Journal, St Pasc, Et.—We consider Tex Sus a model
newspaper and almost indespensable.

Proc Press, Goussmoot, Ffs.—Tex Scn is one of the best
papers published in the United States.

Representation. Fox Lake, Win.—The Sun is one of the best failies published. Its price is very low.

Herald, Franklin, Ind.—The Sun is the best paper pubished in the United States for the price.

lished in the United States for the price.

Citien, Bester Dem. We.—THE SCH is the most enterprising and spicies to the Democratic papers.

Republican, Nessgo, Meh.—THE SUR is a red-hot Independent Democratic paper, but it's good reading.

Courier Paus Paus, Mich.—THE SUR is one of the very less, as well as chespest, newspapers published.

Cyteen, Advers, H.—The most the coult, pointed, and ex-Cussen, Auburn, Ill.-The most tho ough, pointed, and exdicit newspaper in the United States is Tue Sun News, Sharenestown, Il.—This Burk is a compact, first-class newspaper, worth double the money asked for it. Enterprise, Hulson, Ohio.—This Burk supplies more than half the country papers with "leading editorials."

Gaster, Stockerch, IR.—We regard Tus Sus as the brightest and the ablest Democratic paper in the country.

Emple, Believe, Minn.—Tus Sus is one of the best and most adependent Democratic newspapers in the country Independent Democratic newspapers in the country.

Enumiers, Bellefondains, Ohio.—The Sur is the shleet and
most courageous exponent of Democratic principles.

Son, Greenerile, II.—The Sur is a small paper, but it contains more news in fewer words then any other paper,

Democrat, Dentur, Ind.—The Sur is the leading American
newspaper, and it is preeminently the poor man's friend.

News, Billister, III.—The Sur contains more information Ness, Hillsberg, Ill.—The Sun contains more informatio

to the square inch than any other paper in this country cetic papers in the world, and has a large circulation in his State.

merican newspapers, and one gets his money's worth tho reads it. Tribuse, Tiffs, Ohio.—The Sun has attained an immense circulation. Its merits have won for it a success second o no journal.

met. Howard Lake Minn .-- Tax Sun is the best con-Inited States.

News, Large, O.—The Sun needs no praise, as it is too

well known to be the best Democratic paper published in New York city.

Advants, Staryson Buy, Wiz.—You cannot invest ane dollar in current literature to better advantage than by subscribing for Tax Sun.

Star, Juckeen, Mich -- The Son is almost indispensable to Sar, Joseph McA.—In a Now is almost indispendence to country editors. Its wonderful circulation is the best evidence of its popularity. Mirror, Oxford Junctim, Josep.—This Sun is not only a first-class paper, but it is published at a price that places it in

the reach of all, both rich and poor.

Courier, Red Bed, III.—As a political paper it has no considered the best in the United States.

Leader, Charlette, Mich.—There is no paper published that the Leader takes more pleasure in recommending as a first-class family newspaper than THE SUN. Herold, Gurrett, Ind .- To all who desire a cheap and an

excellent newspaper from the great metropolis of the United States we can heartly commend Tux Sus. Crisen. Predicts. Kansas.—While practically Democratic in politics, it has an independent way of siashing things not approved that renders it peculiarly valuable.

Chromote, Wegomergo, Wia.—Taking the amount of reading matter given in The Sun for two cents, there is not another paper published in the United States that is so cheap.

dryus, Hed Wing, Minn.—The politics, the religious ques-tions, the business of the present, are discussed tersely and tearlessly. It is a good paper to bave in the family. Democrat, Muncis, bul.—This Suw is the multum in purse of American newspapers. It contains all the news con-densed. Its editorials are pointed, and never fail to touch bottom. Ness. Winterset, Josea.—Though an independent paper. its light, if followed, would have led our party to more

its light, if followed, would have led our party to more certain success than that of many of the leading partisan Democratic papers.

Eagle, Limeater, O.—This Sux is the brightest, newslest, and ablest of the Eastern papers. It is independent, but still one of the ablest advocates of Democratic principles and Democratic government.

Register, New Harmony, Ind.—The one among the very

first and best publications of this country. It is bold and tearies in commending all that is right and condemning all that is wrong, wherever found. Progress, Bloomington, Ind.—The Son is one of the most

fearless, outspoken, newsy, and breezy papers in the nation. Every tem of news is corralled, and appears in a contensed and carefully prepared form.

Hamiltonian, Hamilton, Ma -- Tux Sux makes a specially

of fighting the empire, to which we give a cordial endorsement. The Sun also drubs the Bourbons very hand-somely, which likewise meets with our alproval. The Sun is a very good thing to have in a family.

How it Warms the Wheat Fields and Iron and Coal Mines of the Central States. Herald, Naples, N. Y .- Tun Sun aims to speak honestly

and fearlessly about men and things.

Guarts, Hackethourn, N. J.—Tirk Surfacilities as much,
If not more news, than any daily in New York city. Progress, Greening, Pa. The Sox gives all the news in the most condensed form and at the cheapest rates. Advertise, Surposite, Pa. The Sus publishes nearly a million copies a week, and is still increasing in favor. Journal, Ellentille, N. F.-Tux Sex is a thoroughly independent in wapaper, and shines with a light all its own Pensecut. Prescribs, N. F.—Subscribs for Tue Sus for 1881, and you'll be perfectly happy throughout the year.

Times, Razbury, N. F.-Tax Sun is one of the best edited

dailies published, and owes no allegiance to any party Times, Betaries, N. P.-Tass Sen has a large circulation in this county, and it will undoubtedly be increased the

oming year. Times, Englewood, N. J.—Tax Sun has taken the foremost position among American newspapers. For the times if has no equal.

Journal, Levisbury, Pa.—One of the most popular papers in the country. Full to ronning over with news, while the price is low. Argue, Millon, Po. -Tay Sun's influence is tell and feared

by all corrupt public officials alike, and it is therebyts, the paper for the masses. Testuse, Johnstons, Pa.—There is no paper in the United States edited with more ability, and none that contains as much news as The Sex.

Herd I, Cananda, N. P.—The Sex is a new spaper in every sense that the term implies; ably edited and furnished at

an astonishingly low price:
Independent Beckerstown, N.J.—The Sex has long been noted for giving the greatest amount of news in the small est amount of space, and the greatest amount of interms tion with the least unprofitable expenditure of time. Democrat. Chains, N. J—To all who wish a thorough metropolitan newspaper, independent of both political parties, white bold and uncompromising and natures t

its hostility to centralization and usurpation in Federal affairs. The Sun is to be commended.